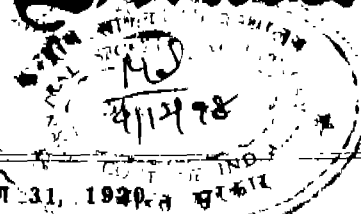




# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY



सं. 19]  
No. 19]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, अगस्त 22, 1998/श्रावण 31, 1920  
NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1998/SHRAVANA 31, 1920

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

## भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (iii) PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (iii)

केन्द्रीय अधिकारियों (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेश और अधिसूचनाएँ  
Orders and Notifications issued by Central Authorities (other than the Administrations of Union  
Territories)

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 1998

आ. प्र. 66.—निर्वाचन आयोग 23-भड़ोच संसदीय  
निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से लोक सभा के लिये श्री ईश्वर भाई नरोत्तम  
भाई पटेल के निर्वाचन को चुनौती देने वाली श्री वासवा  
छोटूभाई अमरभाई द्वारा दाखिल निर्वाचन अर्जी सं.  
1996 की 4 में अहमदाबाद स्थित गुजरात उच्च  
न्यायालय के तारीख 19-12-97 के निर्णय को लोक  
लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43)  
की धारा 106 के अनुसूचना में इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित  
करता है।

(निर्णय अधिसूचना के अंग्रेजी भाग में छपा है।)

[सं. 82/गुज. लो. स. /4/(96)/98]

आदेश से,  
एस. मेदीरता, प्रधान सचिव

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 11th August, 1998

O.N. 66.—In pursuance of Section 106 of the  
Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951)  
the Election Commission hereby publishes the judge-  
ment dated 19-12-97 of the High Court of Gujarat  
at Ahmedabad in Election Petition No. 4 of 1996  
filed by Shri Vasava Chhotubhai Amarbhai challeng-  
ing the election of Shri Ishwarbhai Narottambhai  
Patel to the House of the People from 23 Broach Par-  
liamentary Constituency.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT  
AHMEDABAD

(ORIGINAL JURISDICTION)

ELECTION PETITION NO. 4 OF 1996

Vasava Chhotubhai Amarbhai,  
Pl. Jhagadia, Distt. Bharuch . . . Petitioner  
Vs.

Ishwarbhai Narottambhai Patel,  
Bharuch-392 001 and others . . . Respondents

Mr. Girish Patel, Advocate for the Petitioner,  
Mr. H. J. Shah, Advocate for the Respondent  
No. 5, Mr. Vijay H. Patel, Advocate for the Res-  
pondent No. 7, Respondent Nos. 1 to 4, 6, 8 to  
23—Are Served.

### ORDER

Coram : J. N. Bhatt, J.

19-12-1997

"When the matter was called out today, Ld. Advocate Mr. Anand J. Yagnik for Ld. Advocate Mr. Girish Patel stated that the Election Petition is not pressed; in view of the latest development with regard to dissolution of the Lak Sabha. In view of the aforesaid statement this Election Petition shall stand dismissed as not pressed. Upon joint request the deposited amount is ordered to be paid to the High Court Legal Services Authority. Notice is discharged.

[No. 82/GJ-HP/4/(96)|98]

By Order,

S. MENDIRATTA, Principal Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अगस्त, 1998

आ.अ. 67.—निर्वाचन आयोग गुजरात राज्य में 6-जुनागढ़ संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र से लोक सभा के लिये श्री एम.डी. मंडाड के निर्वाचन को चुनौती देने वाली श्री नागजीभाई रामजी भाई काकड़िया द्वारा दाखिल, निर्वाचन अर्जी सं. 1996 की 3 में ग्रहणदावार स्थित गुजरात उच्च न्यायालय के तारीख 5-9-1997 के निर्णय को लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धारा 106 के अनुसरण में इसके द्वारा प्रकाशित करता है।

(निर्णय अधिसूचना के अंग्रेजी भाग में छपा है।)

[सं. 82/गुज.-सो.स./3/96/98]

आदेश से,

एम. मेंदीरत्ता, प्रधान सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th August, 1998

O.N. 67.—In pursuance of Section 106 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) the Election Commission hereby publishes the judgement dated 5-9-1997 of the High Court of Gujarat at Ahmedabad in Election Petition No. 3 of 1996 filed by Shri Nagjibhai Ramjibhai Kakadia challenging the election of Sh. M. D. Mandad and others to the House of the People from 6-Junagadh Parliamentary Constituency, in Gujarat State.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

ELECTION PETITION NO. 3 of 1996

For Approval and Signature :

Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE J. N. BHATT

1. Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgements ?

2. To be referred to the Reporter or not?
3. Whether Their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgement ?
4. Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution of India, 1950 of any Order made thereunder?
5. Whether it is to be circulated to the Civil Judge ?

NAGIBHAI RAMJIBHAI KAKADIA

Versus

M. D. MANKAD

Appearance :

Petitioner party in person.

CORAM : MR. JUSTICE J. N. BHATT

Date of decision : 05-09-97

### ORAL JUDGEMENT

In this election petition under Section 80-A of the Representation of People Act, 1951 ('R. P. Act'), the petitioner has challenged the validity and legality of the election of Junagadh Lok Sabha constituency and has sought an order for re-election. A resume of material and relevant facts, shortly may be stated, at the outset, so as to appreciate and examine the merits of election petition at the threshold. The petitioner N. R. Kakadia was contesting 11th Lok Sabha election from 6-Junagadh constituency as a candidate of National party (Bahujan Samaj Party). The petitioner has inter alia contended that the returning officer respondent No. 1, M. D. Mankad had adopted malapractices which he has stated in paras 1 to 9 of the petition. His main grievance seems to be that respondent No. 1 returning officer despite giving notice about irregularities, did not respond, as a result of which, he secured only about 200 votes. After filing his nomination papers on 30-3-1996, respondent No. 1, out of grievance and prudence from the very beginning of the election process, declared him as candidate of separate party and with separate name.

The petition has also, inter-alia, contended that though he was a candidate of National Party (Bahujan Samaj Party) in press and daily newspaper of Saurashtra and Gujarat, many times, his name was shown as candidate of Bahujan Samaj Party. In the similar fashion, his name was published many times in the newspapers and in some of the newspapers, instead of the name of the petitioner, name of Maqsood Ibrahim Kadri was shown as candidate of Bahujan Samaj Party. The petitioner has given a list of different news items datewise and paperwise in para 14 of his petition.

The petitioner had sent registered notice to the returning officer to stop such publications showing wrong name and wrong party through the Department of Information. He had also received a list of rival candidates in prescribed form from the returning officer. There was no mistake in the said list. The petitioner was allowed the symbol of elephant for the Lok Sabha election. In nutshell, the main

grievance of the petitioner was that his name and his party name had not been correctly published in the newspapers. He believed, therefore, that publication of information in relation to the election must be at the instance of the Public Information Department of the Government and, therefore, it was incumbent upon the returning officer to get it stopped. Since he failed to do it, he has committed irregularities and non-action on the part of the returning officer.

First of all, election petition is not maintainable for the simple reason that the petitioner has not joined the returned candidate Mrs. Bhavnaben Chikhalia as party respondent in this petition. During the course of hearing, on two occasions, the petitioner who lastly appeared as party in person was offered legal aid or service of any advocate as 'amicus-curiae.' But he refused saying that he himself is a practising advocate and he himself would be able to argue and convince the court. Earlier his advocate Mr. S. K. Patel had appeared. However, the petitioner did not want the learned advocate Mr. Patel to continue. He therefore, requested Mr. Patel to drop out and withdraw. Accordingly, Mr. Patel by giving a written note to the Registrar dated 11-7-1997 withdrew his appearance under instructions from the petitioner. With minor digression and detour, we may now proceed to examine the merits of the case. The petitioner has not impleaded the returned candidate Mrs. Bhavnaben Chikhalia as party respondent and despite inquiring from him, the petitioner has thought it fit not to join the returned candidate for the reasons not known to us and likewise, refused the offer of an experienced legal service either from the legal aid or from any good member of bar.

The question, therefore, when now assumes singular dimension is as to whether the returned candidate is a necessary party and more so when the election is sought to be declared as null and void and re-election is sought, what will be the effect of absence of necessary party on record? It is settled proposition of law that no effective and efficient adjudication of a dispute can be reached without presence of a necessary party. Who are necessary parties to such election petition and the main question in focus would be if there is non-joinder thereof, what consequences will entail and what will be the legal fate of the election petition under Section 80-A of the R. P. Act?

It would be expedient at this juncture to have a close look into the scheme of election law provided in the Constitution of India in general and in the R. P. Act in particular, for election of Parliament.

Chapter II of the Constitution of India provides for constitution and business of Parliament. Article 79 in the said chapter provides that there shall be a Parliament for the Union consisting of President and two Houses to be known, respectively, as Council of States and House of People, popularly known as Upper House and Lower House, in common parlance known as Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Article 84 prescribes qualifications for membership of Parliament. Article 84 (C) further provides that it will be open for the Parliament to make law prescribing qualifications for a member of Parliament.

The R. P. Act requires that name of the candidate shall be registered in any Parliamentary constituency. The mechanism of election and relevant provisions of election law consistent with the provisions of the Constitution may be first examined.

In Chapter II of the R. P. Act, process and procedure for election petition are provided. Section 80-A provides that court having jurisdiction to try election petition shall be the High Court. The presentation and requirements of filing of petition are mentioned in Section 81 of the R. P. Act.

The very important and vital provision insofar as the dispute in this petition is concerned, is prescribed in Section 82 of the R. P. Act. Section 82 reads as under :

“82. A petitioner shall join as respondents to his petition.

- (a) where the petitioner, in addition to claiming a declaration that the election of all or any of the returned candidates is void, claims a further declaration that he himself or any other candidate has been duly elected, all the contesting candidates other than the petitioner and where no such further declaration is claimed, all the returned candidates; and
- (b) any other candidate against whom allegations of any corrupt practice are made in the petition.”

It could very well be visualised from the aforesaid provisions that important provisions are incorporated for addition of all necessary parties in the election petition. In view of the nature of dispute, impleading of necessary parties under the R. P. Act becomes more significant and very vital. Therefore, provisions of R. P. Act are required to be considered and not the general provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

The pointed answer to the question who is to be impleaded as a party in the election petition has to be seen in the area and realm of the R. P. Act itself, as the Act is itself a complete Code which does not contemplate joinder of persons or parties as parts to election petition. Only those can be joined as respondents who are mentioned in Sections 81 and 86 (4) of the R. P. Act. The scheme is such that non-joinder of necessary parties who are enumerated in the provisions of Section 82 will be fatal. A clear legislative mandate can be pursued from the expression employed in Section 82. The petitioner shall join as respondent to his petitioner either as per provisions of clause (a) or clause (b).

There is purpose and policy behind legislating and incorporating provisions of Section 82 in the R. P. Act. Only those can be impleaded as respondents who are mentioned in Sections 82 and 86 (4) of the R. P. Act. Undoubtedly, under section 82, this dispute confines to the candidates at election and all other persons are excluded and that cannot be joined as parties in the election petition on the principle of 'fair play and enquiry'. Though petition is a dispute in which the constituency itself is the principal party, the interested candidates and the electors can be impleaded.

impleaded and no others. Non-joinder of necessary parties would invite serious consequences and it is amply clear from the perusal of Section 82 of the R. P. Act that non-joinder or non-impleading of necessary parties like the returned candidate or when the election is sought to be declared as null and void along with the prayer in getting himself declared as elected, all the candidates, is fatal. Dispute of such nature can only be effectively and efficiently adjudicated upon only in presence of such parties. It is in this context that the Parliament in its wisdom has provided a provision in Section 82 which is one of the integral linchpin of election mechanism.

In the case on hand, the returned candidate Mrs. Bhavnaben Chikhalia, M. P. from 6-Junagadh constituency has not been impleaded for the reasons not known to this court. Not only that, despite pointed question there was no animus to implead the returned candidate. The petitioner who is a defeated candidate has sought a declaration of the said election of 11th Lok Sabha from 6 Jamnagar constituency as null and void. The interest of returned candidate Mrs. Chikhalia is absolutely concerned and non-impleading such vitally interested necessary or proper party would be sufficient to interpose petition at the inception to prevent unnecessary, expensive and avoidable waste of time. It is in this context that at its threshold, this court is inclined to reject and dismiss the election petition filed under Section 80-A of the R. P. Act. This ground itself is sufficient and goes to the root of the matter warranting dismissal of the election petition and, therefore, this court does not think it expedient to examine other aspects raised in this election petition.

The view which this court is inclined to take at this juncture that provisions of Section 82 of the R.P. Act are mandatory and non-observance of the same will be fatal, is reinforced by catena of judicial pronouncements. However, a few propositions of law enunciating election scheme and law on this point may be highlighted:

The Honourable apex court in the case of *Jyoti Basi vs. Debti Ghosal*, AIR 1982 S.C. 983 has, clearly, laid down the proposition that in the event of any infraction of provisions of Section 82 the R. P. Act and non-impleading of necessary party articulated and incorporated in the Section itself would invite *ipso facto* dismissal. This case law supports the version and view this court is inclined to take at this stage.

The decision of the Honourable apex court in *K. V. Rao Vs. B. N. Reddi*, AIR 1969 S.C. 872 clearly lays down, upon analysis of provisions of the R. P. Act that trial of an election petition is not the same thing as to trial of a suit. Even though Sec-

tion 87(1) of the R. P. Act lays down that the procedure applicable to the trial of election petition shall be like that of the trial of a suit, the R. P. Act itself makes important provisions of the Code inapplicable to the trial of an election petition. Under O. 6, R. 17, Code of Civil Procedure, a court of law trying the suit has very wide powers in the matter of allowing amendments of pleadings and all amendments which will aid the court in disposing of the matters in dispute between the parties are as a rule allowed subject to the law of limitation. whereas, in the R. P. Act under Section 86(5) there is a provision for restriction on the part of the High Court to allow amendments. The High Court is not to allow the amendments of memo of petition which will allow amendment of particulars or further date.

It can very well be said that non-joinder of necessary party is a fundamental defect. This is a basic requirement in the election petition and therefore, it is fatal to the election petition. This is not a defect which can be cured. The notification of election results was published on. Therefore, there was no scope for the petitioner to seek amendment even at the stage of hearing and to implead necessary party, the returned candidate of Bhartiya Janta Party, Mrs. Bhavnaben Chikhalia.

In fact, apart from the aforesaid technical and legal missile, the present petition is also liable to be rejected on facts. As matter of fact, the grievance of the petitioner is that his name and party's name had been shown and published in the newspapers incorrectly. He alleged that it was the duty of the returning Officer to take necessary action and stop such mischief. Reply to the notice given by the returning Officer to the petitioner is placed on record in the election petition itself. A copy of official gazette dated 8-4-1996 is also placed on record. As per the prescribed rules under the Rules of election, there were 25 candidates to the election of Lok Sabha from the Junagarh constituency, in 1996. A copy produced at page 61 of the paper book, Schedule No. 11, clearly goes to show that the petitioner was shown as candidate of Bahujan Samaj and at the time of allotment of election symbols, he was allotted official symbol of elephant. Allotment of symbol procedure was done on 22-4-1996 in the office of the returning Officer. The petitioner was present and pursuant to the application of the petitioner, dated 19-4-1996, he was allowed, as official candidate of Bahujan Samaj Party, election symbol of elephant, whereas, his one of the rivals Kadri Maqsood Imrahim got his candidature registered as candidate of Bahujan Samaj Party was also present and in presence of all rival parties, work of allotment of symbols was carried out. At the time of production of 'B' form from the President of Bahujan

Samaj Party, they had recommended the name of the petitioner as authorised candidate of Bahujan Samaj Party. Accordingly, symbol of elephant was allotted to the petitioner and after examining and verifying, the returning Officer declared Maqsd Ibrahim Kadri as independent candidate (Apaksh) and who came to be allotted a different symbol. This was done in the presence of all rival candidates in the office of the Returning Officer.

After having taken into account the aforesaid facts and circumstances, relevant provisions of law, it can safely be concluded that in view of provisions of Section 82 (a), when the petitioner has sought

declaration of election as null and void, impleading of returned candidate of Bhartiya Janta Party Mrs. Bhavnaben Chikhalia was necessary not joining her as one of the party respondents in the present petition is fatal and, therefore, the petition deserves to be dismissed at the threshold. Accordingly, it is rejected

Sd./-  
For Joint

[No. 82/GJ-HP/31(96)98]

By Order,  
S. MENDIRATTA, Principal Secy.

### प्रावेश

नई दिल्ली, 7 अगस्त, 1998

आ. अ. 68. --निर्वाचन आयोग का समाधान हो गया है कि नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट मध्य प्रदेश से लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन 1998 के लिए जो स्तम्भ (3) में विनिर्दिष्ट निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से हुआ है, स्तम्भ (4) में उसके सामने विनिर्दिष्ट निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले प्रत्येक अभ्यर्थी, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 तथा तद्वर्ति बनाए गए नियमों द्वारा अपेक्षित उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (5) में यथा वर्णित अपने निर्वाचन व्ययों का लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहा है;

और उक्त अभ्यर्थियों ने सम्यक सूचना दिए जाने पर भी उक्त असफलता के लिए कोई कारण ग्रथवा स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया है और निर्वाचन आयोग का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उनके पास उक्त असफलता के लिए कोई पर्याप्त कारण या न्यायोचित्य नहीं है।

अतः अब निर्वाचन आयोग/उक्त अधिनियम-की धारा 10क के अनुसरण में नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ (4) में विनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों को नंसब के किसी भी सदन के या किसी राज्य की विधान सभा ग्रथवा विधान परिषद के सदस्य चुने जाने और होने के लिए आदेश के तारीख से तीन वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए निरहित घोषित करता है।

### सारणी

क्र. सं.	निर्वाचन का विवरण	निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की क्र. सं. और नाम	निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले अभ्यर्थी का नाम व पता	निरहता का कारण
1	2	3	4	5
1	मध्य प्रदेश से लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन 1998	2--भिण्ड संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	राकेश जैन, नई आबादी, जि. भिण्ड. (म. प्र.)	निर्वाचन व्यय का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहा
2	--वही--	--वही--	बमबारी लाल खेसल ग्राम महेंवा पो. रसूलपुरा जिला इतिया (म. प्र.)	--वही--
3	--वही--	--वही--	भगवत दयाल, ग्राम गजपुरा पोस्ट बाघर, थाना फूफ, जिला भिण्ड (म. प्र.)	--वही--
4	--वही--	--वही--	मंसूर प्रहसाद, म. नं. 48 सुभवा गली, बडेलन 12 मेहगांव, जिला भिण्ड (म. प्र.)	--वही--

1	2	3	4	5
5.	मध्य प्रदेश से लोक सभा के लिए साधारण निर्वाचन-1998	2--भिण्ड संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	रामदास अटर रोड, अत्रे नगर जिला भिण्ड ( म. प्र. )	निर्वाचन व्यय का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहा।
6.	--वही--	--वही--	उजागर सिंह 133, ग्राम ब पोस्ट गोरमी तेह. मेहगांव, जिला भिण्ड ( म. प्र. )	विधि द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहा।
7.	--वही--	21--बुर्ग संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	जितेन्द्र भगवती तिवारी, रामनगर मुक्तिग्राम रामनगर पो. कोहका, भिलाई ( म. प्र. )	निर्वाचन व्यय का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहा
8.	--वही--	--वही--	श्रीराम सलोने सिंग 1331, हाऊसिंग कालोनी, जि. बुर्ग ( म. प्र. )	विधि द्वारा अपेक्षित रीति से लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहा
9.	--वही--	26--सिवनी संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	ठाकूर गिरिराज सिंह परिहार, मु. ग्राम बिजना, पो. गणेशगंज तह. लखनाथोन, जिला सिवनी ( म. प्र. )	निर्वाचन व्यय का कोई भी लेखा दाखिल करने में असफल रहा
10.	--वही--	34--खण्डवा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र	सुरेन्द्र कुमार म. नं. 15, बुधवारा बाजार, जि. बुरहानपुर ( मध्य प्रदेश )	--वही--

[सं. 76/ म. प्र. /98 (4)]

प्रादेश से,  
एल. एच. फाल्की, सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 7th August, 1998

O.N. 68.—Whereas the Election Commission is satisfied that each of the contesting candidate specified in column (4) of the Table below at the General Election to Lok Sabha, 1998 from Madhya Pradesh as specified in column (2) held from the constituency specified in column (3) against his name has failed to lodge account of his election expenses as required by the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the rule made thereunder as shown column (5) of the said Table;

And, whereas, the said candidates have not furnished any reason or explanation for the said failure even after due notice and the Election Commission is thus satisfied that they have no good reason or justification for the said failure;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of section 10A of the Said Act, the Election Commission hereby declares the person specified in column (4) of the Table below to be disqualified for being chosen and for being a member of either House of the Parliament or of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State for a period of 3 Years from the date of this order :

TABLE

Sl. No.	Particular of election	No. & Name of Constituency	Name & Address of Contesting candidate	Reason for disqualification
1	2.	3	4.	5.
1.	General Election to Lok Sabha, 1998 from Madhya Pradesh.	2-Bhind Parliamentary Constituency	Sh. Rakesh Jain, Nai Abadi, Distt. Bhind, (Madhya Pradesh).	Failure to lodge any account of election expenses.
2.	-do-	-do-	Sh. Vanwari Lal, Baghal, Gram Maheva, Post Rasulpura, Distt. Datia, (M.P.).	-do-
3.	-do-	-do-	Sh. Bhagwat Dayal, Gram Jajepura Post, Chachar Thana, Phoooph, Distt. Bhind (M.P.).	-do-
4.	-do-	-do-	Sh. Mansur Ahamad, H. No. 46, Subhash Gali, Ward No. 12 Mehgaon, Distt. Bhind, (M.P.).	-do-
5.	-do-	-do-	Sh. Ramdas, Ater road, Atrey Nagar, Distt. Bhind, (M.P.).	-do-
6.	-do-	-do-	Sh. Ujagar Singh, 133, Gram & Post, Gormi Teh, Mehgaon, Distt. Bhind. (M.P.).	Failure to lodge account in the manner required by law.
7.	-do-	21-Durg Parliamentary Constituency	Sh. Jitendra, Bhagwati Tiwari, Ramnagar, Muktidham Ramnagar, Post-Kohka, Bhilai, (M.P.).	Failure to lodge any account of election expenses.
8.	-do-	-do-	Shreeram Salone Sing, 1331, Housing Colony, Distt. Durg. (M.P.).	Failure to lodge account in the manner required by law.
9.	-do-	26-Seoni Parliamentary Constituency.	Shri Thakur Giriraj Singh Parihar, Resident of Vill. Bijana, Post Ganeshganj, Tahsil Lakhnadon, Distt. Seoni (M.P.).	Failure to lodge any account of election expenses.
10.	-do-	34-Khandwa Parliamentary Constituency.	Sh. Surendra Kumar, Q. No. 15-Budhwara Bazar, Distt. Burhanpur, (M.P.).	-do-

[No. 76/MP/98(4)]

By Order,  
L. H. FARUQI. Secy.

